








<u>Question &amp; Times</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Sentence Stems</u>	<u>Bridge Vocab- get to the point</u>
10 minutes active reading Q1 5 minutes 	Active reading- what are the <b>thoughts and feelings</b> of the writer? Write next to each paragraph the thought or feeling. Shade the 4 true statements Retrieve and infer.		
Q2 10 minutes 	Summary <b>IQII</b> Micro quotes 2 paragraphs – 3 quotes per source. Start, middle, end.	In source A... This tells the reader Which suggests...  In contrast to this, Source B... This tells the reader... Which suggests...	Infer Suggests Shows Highlights
Q3 15 minutes 	Language Analysis <b>ISQA</b> <b>3 paragraphs as a minimum</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Utilises</li> <li>2. Crafts</li> <li>3. Deliberately</li> <li>4. Purposefully</li> <li>5. Intentionally</li> <li>6. Clearly</li> <li>7. Effectively</li> </ol>
Q4 20 minutes 	<b>Para 1: compare attitudes and ideas x 1</b> <b>Para 2: Compare writer's method- source A</b> <b>Para 3: compare writer's method- source B</b> <b>Para 4: compare both writer's tone.</b>	Source A's attitude to ... is... Whereas, Source B's attitude to... is... Source A clearly uses... to ...  In comparison/contrast Source B uses/also uses... to...  Source A's tone is... to... whereas, Source B...	Methods to look for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Perspective 1<sup>st</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> person, why?</li> <li>2. Emotive or logical language, why?</li> <li>3. Opinions or facts, why?</li> <li>4. Tone- sarcasm, humour, emotional, conversational, etc. why?</li> </ol>


Language Features – Q3 & 4	Definition
<b>Verb</b>	A <b>verb</b> is a word or set of words that shows action ( <i>runs, stands, destroys</i> ) or state of being ( <i>am, are, is, have been, was, seem</i> )..
<b>Adverb</b>	An adverb adds detail to a verb explaining when or where something happens (and they often end in ‘-ly’).
<b>Noun</b>	Nouns are names, places and things, ideas or concepts, such as ‘love’, ‘guilt’ or ‘fate’.
<b>Pronoun</b>	Words used instead of a noun i.e. ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘they’, ‘it’.
<b>Adjective</b>	An adjective is a describing word or phrase that adds qualities to a noun.
<b>Preposition</b>	Prepositions are short words and phrases that give information about place, time and manner: in, on, at, of, to
<b>Metaphor</b>	A technique that states a person, thing or action is something else.
<b>Simile</b>	A comparison of one thing with another, using ‘as’ or ‘like’ or ‘than’
<b>Personification</b>	Describing an inanimate object as having human feelings.
<b>Zoomorphism</b>	animal attributes are given to non-animal objects
<b>Imagery</b>	A visual description used to evoke a specific feeling or idea
<b>Semantic field</b>	A collection of words that are related to each other thematically, by their meaning.
<b>Intensifier</b>	A word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add emphasis to another word
<b>Minimiser</b>	A word that is used to make another adjective, verb or adverb sound lesser.
<b>Listing</b>	When the writer includes several words/ phrases/ ideas, one after the other. A <b>tricolon</b> is a list of three.
<b>Oxymoron</b>	A phrase combining contradictory terms.
<b>Pathetic fallacy</b>	A type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.
<b>Direct address</b>	The speaker talking directly to the audience using ‘you’ ‘your’ or their name
<b>Imperative</b>	Giving a command or instruction
<b>Declarative</b>	Stating information
<b>Interrogative</b>	Asking a question, ending in a question mark
<b>Exclamatory</b>	Exclamatory, expressing a heightened emotion. They end with an exclamation mark.


## Universal Golden Concepts

**Exploration of gender roles – de Beauvoir** argues women are the ‘**second sex**’, arguing that **male habits, actions and roles are the default in society**, women exist to support their progress through subservience.   
*‘humanity is male, and man defines woman not herself, but as relative to him.’*

**Dark Triad - narcissism, psychopathy and Machiavellianism** as a mechanism to display the horror and manipulative nature of those who desire and hold power. 

**Binary opposition**  
 e.g. of **innocence vs experience** or **power and weakness** 

**Moral paralysis.** A term used to describe the inaction of society when faced with evil. Inaction in the light of immorality will result in judgement. 

**Commodification of human life** – transforming people and their bodies from a human category into objects of economic desire – modern slavery, capitalism, trafficking 

## Analytical verbs

Amplifies	Exhibits
Asserts	Focuses
Characterises	Foreshadows
Claims	Highlights
Clarifies	Identifies
Concludes	Illustrates
Confirms	Implies
Connects	Incorporates
Distinguished	Indicates
Elaborates	Implies
Embodies	Informs
Emulates	Insinuates
Enhances	Magnifies
Entails	Obscures
Establishes	Outlines
Evokes	Parallels

## Section B: Question 5

Sentence types	Definition
<b>Simple</b>	One idea within a sentence, built from the minimum of a subject and a main verb
<b>Compound</b>	A compound sentence joins two simple sentences together by using a connective like 'and', 'but', 'or'.
<b>Fragment</b>	An incomplete sentence without a standard subject/verb/object structure
<b>Complex</b>	A complex sentence will have more than one idea included with added detail. It will have a main clause and a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.
Begin with a <b>simile</b>	A comparative statement using as, like or than.
Begin with a <b>verb</b>	A sentence that begins with the action.
Begin with an <b>adverb</b>	A sentence that begins with a description of the action.

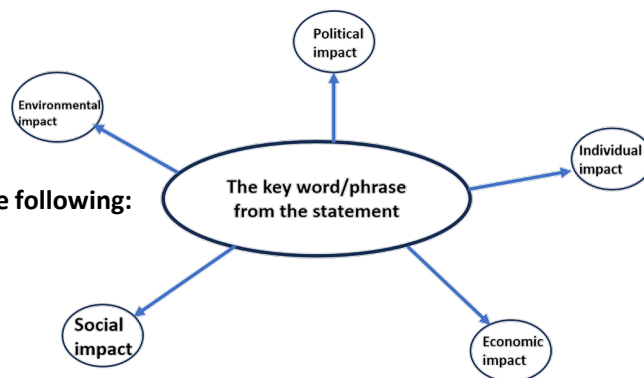
Q5  
45 minutes  
5 minutes  
planning  
35 minutes  
writing  
5 minutes  
proof  
reading.



**Purpose:**  
**Audience:**  
**Format:**

Complete a planning wheel looking at the following:

1. Environmental impact
2. Social impact
3. Political impact
4. Economic impact
5. Individual impact



AO6 – Punctuation	
“ ”	Speech marks
“ ”	Quotation marks
‘ ’	Apostrophes
:	Colon
;	Semicolon
...	Ellipsis
()	Parentheses
-	Dash/hyphen
,	Comma
!	Exclamation mark
?	Question mark



Anecdote



Statistics



Opinion



Imperative



Rhetorical Question



Tricolon



Direct Address



Hyperbole



Emotive Language



Maxim



Anaphora



Analogy